

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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This publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, which is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

As this is the season for transplanting all kinds of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, as also shrubs and vines of every description, we would remind our readers of it, and admonish them to plant them as early as possible.

GRAFTING.

This being the period for grafting, it appears to us proper to call the attention of our readers to the subject, and to say that in the middle states in ordinary years, this operation may be safely performed any time between the 20th of March and 10th of April. The present season, however, unless an unexpected and sudden atmospheric change should occur, will retard vegetation so as to make a difference of two weeks, and possibly more.

Grafting can always be performed with the greatest success when the buds of the stocks have swollen so as to be almost ready to burst into leaf.

A STONE SAW MILL.

Messrs. Bunnell & Smith, of Xenia, Green county, Ohio, advertise a newly invented saw mill, which they state is, by its construction, susceptible of the application of any power, either water or steam, to almost any extent in number or length of saws, and by horse power to a very considerable degree, two horses being sufficient for drawing from ten to fifteen saws, under the superintendence of from one to two boys, together with the advantage of being so portable as to be carried from one quarry to another, and that the machine is so simple in the arrangement of its parts that any inexperienced person can manage it.

CLOVER.

The fertilizing character of this grass is so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. But it may be proper to say to

those who may have neglected to sow it upon their wheat or rye, that they may do so with advantage with their oats. This we do not, of course, recommend as a practice to be followed, but as a contingency which should be availed of in preference to neglecting the sowing of clover seed; for we hold it to be utterly impossible to keep up any soil, except at an enormous expense, to a healthful and vigorous tilth, without occasional turning in of clover leys, a crop of buckwheat, or something of the kind to act as a pabulum for such calcareous manures as may be applied; and while we are upon this branch of the subject we would remark, that every farmer who desires to see his land carried to a high state of cultivation should cover a certain portion of his grounds every year with lime, or calcareous earth in some of its various forms.

MOWING MACHINE.

Mr. Enoch Ambler of Root, New York, advertises a mowing machine, whose superiority over all others he insists upon with some considerable tenacity. It is represented as having but one scythe, which is straight, and being sufficiently guarded against stones, by iron teeth, over which it lies. It is propelled by one-horse power.—The machine he warrants to work well and spread the grass as fast as it cuts it.

Twenty nine gentlemen, farmers in and about Root, have given a certificate of their approbation of the above described machine. They have seen it, as they testify, in operation, confidently recommend it as a valuable discovery, and believe that it will prove to be highly useful to the community.

Should there be a strike among mowers next summer, this machine will become as popular as did Purdy by beating that chivalric horse *Henry*, in the great race between him and *Eclipse*.

GRAPE VINES AND CUTTINGS.

No one who has a few feet of ground to spare should be without some of the choicest varieties of the grape; for of a truth there are but few delicacies of the fruit kind, so grateful to the human palate as are fine well ripened luscious grapes.—Those, therefore, who have not already provided themselves with this treat to the females of their families should avail themselves of the present season to do so. The cuttings in three years if

properly planted and attended to, will bear fruit, and the vine of three years old or more, if taken up well and planted with care, will bear a moderate quantity of grapes the present season; we speak advisedly, having removed a grape last spring on the 14th of March, which was four years old, and which bore a few bunches of grapes.

In planting a vineyard, a choice of soil and situation is highly important. Of the soil we would remark, that a light, rich, deep loam resting on a limestone, calcareous, or gravelly bottom is best; but if neither of these be attainable, a very good substitute may be found in liming the land or giving it a good dressing of marl.

The situation should be on an elevation inclining to the south or south-west; the ground should have a gradual descent, that the moisture may be drained off. If defended from the north and north-west winds so much the better.

Those who only desire to grow a few vines for their own table need not apprehend any difficulty, be their situation what it may, as the grape will grow in any exposure and soil about the dwelling, and indeed a very few vines will supply the table of any family, and as to exposure and soil, both can be found congenial in almost any location of a mansion, whether in town or country, and, indeed, all the varieties of foreign grapes succeed best when protected by the warmth of town-quarters.

THE MAMMOTH BULL EMPEROR.

We called a few days since, at the place of exhibition in this city, to see this justly celebrated animal. He is now six years old, was raised by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa., and is of the improved Durham Short-horn breed.—His body is white with a few bluish spots interspersed through it; both ears blue; his face, very thickly mixed with grayish blue spots. His hide is thin, beautifully tinged with a yellowish cream colored hue, rather thinly covered with a satin-like suit of hair. From the shoulders to the hips he is as straight as though his dimensions had been filled up by a mason's plummet, and the same characteristic trait distinguishes his massy hind-quarters. His weight is 3710 lbs., as ascertained by actual weighing in the scales at York, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of September, 1835, when, it is said, he was not fat. It is supposed

that if fattened thoroughly he might be made weigh 5000 pounds. When we say that he is an animal of great beauty, we make no reservations on account of his size; for, without doubt, he is as symmetrically formed an animal of the cattle kind as we ever beheld, and we doubt much whether a more perfect specimen of the Improved Durham Short-horn can be found any where, either in Europe or America. In point of size he is infinitely the superior of the great *Durham Ox*, raised by Mr. Charles Colling of England, which gave almost the first celebrity to the breed; he weighed but 3024 lbs. being less by 686 lbs. than Emperor.

The following measurement of Emperor will impart to the distant reader some idea of this huge mountain of flesh:

He is 5 feet 4 inches high.

He is 9 feet around the girth just under the fore-shoulders.

He is 11 feet around the belly.

He is 11 feet long from the forehead to the rump.

He is 2 feet 6 inches wide across the hips.

His head is 2 feet 4 inches long.

He measures 4 feet through the breast.

He measures 9 feet around from the shoulders.

After giving the dimensions of this immense animal we need hardly add, that his great weight renders him inactive, and that he is incapable of walking far. We noticed while examining him, that his ponderous burthen of flesh had considerably enlarged his hoofs, and that one of them had been disshaped from mere excess of weight.

As he stood upon his wagon or car, we thought his comfort would be more consulted if his owners were to provide him with *turf* to stand upon; the plank flooring being entirely too hard for a creature of such magnitude.

Emperor we understand was bought last fall from his then owner and raiser, by his present proprietors for \$400, for the purpose of exhibiting him through the country. He is transported from one place to another in a car, and we hope wherever he may go, that farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing one of the best specimens of the Improved Short-horn Durhams to be found in any country. By him they will be enabled to form some idea of the great value their own stock would derive from a cross with a Durham bull.

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

The following varieties of this favorite vegetable should be planted as early as possible—viz:

the *English Dwarf*, or *Snap*, the *Broad Windsor*, the *Early Long Pod*, or *Nonpareil*, *Early Lisbon*, *Early Mazagan*, &c. To state any particular day when they may in safety be planted in the spring, in a climate so variable—so eccentric as ours—would be beyond our power at all times; but at the present season, when instead of snuffing the delightful breezes of spring, charged as they were wont to be in years by-gone, with an air as soft as invigorating, we have now in the last week of March to muffle up as though we were tourists in Kamtchatka, to preserve ourselves from the piercing cold—a cold almost as penetrating as that which usually characterises the depth of winter. All then under such circumstances that we can do by the way of fixing the time of planting, is, to repeat what we have before premised—plant as early as possible—that is as soon as the frost is thoroughly out of the ground.

For *Beans* a strong heavy soil is decidedly best; but you must see that the soil is not too wet when you work it. Your bed should be well manured and dug, raked finely, laid off into drills 3 feet apart, and the beans 4 inches asunder. Cover them over about an inch deep. When the beans are up about two inches stir the earth around them, and you must hoe between and around them as they may subsequently require working. As these beans are hardy, there is but little danger of their being injured by any frosts which usually occur in the month of April.

If all of the above sorts were planted at the same time, the different degrees of their earliness would ensure you a successive supply of beans for your table. And in order to prolong the period of your indulgence in these delicacies, you should plant them at intervals of a week throughout the month of April. They will be fit for the table in June.

KIDNEY DWARFS OR SNAPS.

Any of the following kinds may be sowed any time from the beginning of April until September, viz:

Early yellow six weeks; early mohawk, speckled purple; early cream colored 6 weeks; early China dwarf red eye; large white kidney; refugee or thousand to one; Early yellow, Rob Roy; Red Marrow, or Valentine, white Marrow or Cluster; Red speckled or French, Early Dun colored or quaker; Warrington or Marrow; Dwarf white Cranberry; Dwarf Dutch case knife; early white Flageolet, &c.

Prepare the ground and plant as above directed.

The first variety of beans must be shelled and boiled in plenty of water with a little salt, and some add a few stalks of spear-mint which con-

noisseurs and epicures say, imparts a fine flavor to the bean. They should be served up with melted butter and pepper.

The latter variety when pulled for cooking must have the stalk end first cut off, then turn the point and strip off the strings. They are always best when fresh pulled; but should they have been any length of time gathered, have a vessel of cool water with a small quantity of salt dissolved in it, and as the beans are cleaned and stringed throw them in. Boil them in water with a slight portion of salt in it for 20 minutes, when they will be done sufficiently: dress them with drawn butter and pepper.

In speaking of beans, that accomplished gardener, Mr. McMahon, says, "as early in the month as possible plant a full crop of Windsor beans, and also of any of the other varieties which you esteem; the Mazagan and Lisbon are the earliest; the white blossom bean is very delicious, and boils much greener than any other kind; but the green Genoa bears the heat of our climates better than either of the other kinds, and is therefore most suitable for late crops: the long podded bean is very good and bears well; but the Windsor, Sandwich, token and broad Spanish kinds, on account of their great size and sweetness are more esteemed for blanching than any other. The dwarf cluster bean, is a very great bearer, never grows above a foot or fourteen inches high and may be planted in rows, either in beds or borders, the rows to be single, about two feet asunder, and the beans 6 inches apart."

DIRECTIONS FOR THE

MANAGEMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS,

Sold by Robert Sinclair, Jr., Light, near Pratt street, Baltimore.

As a general principle, says Thorburn, almost every thing that grows, thrives best in a rich soil; there are few exceptions, but they are so trifling, that this rule may be laid down for all practical purposes: therefore make your ground rich; dig it deep, turn it well over, and make it level; then rake it smooth; if it is well dug, it will be perfectly level, therefore the raking is necessary only to make it smooth and fine. In small gardens, where there is not space for picturesque delineations, neatness must be the prevailing characteristic. "A variety of forms may be indulged in, provided the figures are graceful and neat, and not in any one place too complicated. An oval is a figure that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its out line; next, if extensive, a circle. But hearts, diamonds, or triangles seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the larger segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please." When your ground is ready, mark out a bed according to the number of kinds you have to sow: we will suppose you have forty, a little bed, ten feet six

inches long by two broad will hold them, (when there is plenty of room, of course more can be taken.) Fasten your line on each side; begin at six inches from one end, have a square stick, longer than the width of the bed, with a mark near each end and one for the centre; lay it across the bed, and place the number-stick with the name of a sort on each side exactly in the middle; draw a shallow drill with your fingers; take two sorts, and sprinkle one along the drill on one side of the number-stick, and one on the other; press them gently down, and cover them about a quarter of an inch: then move your square six inches from the drill, put in the number-stick, sprinkle, cover, and proceed till you have filled the bed. You will now have twenty rows, and two kinds in each row. Half a row will contain as many plants as you will want of one kind, that space being sufficient for twenty or thirty dahlia seed, and of the smaller kinds two or three times that number. From the middle of April to the beginning of May, the seed must be sown: in about a month more or less, many of them will be fit to transplant. Take advantage of cloudy and rainy weather for this operation; move the plants carefully with a transplanting trowel, the smaller kinds set in front, the larger in the rear, taking care to arrange them alternately according to their colour and time of flowering: but if the sky be unclouded and the sun bright, give a little water, and it will be safest to cover them with a flower pot, or something else for a few days. Any thing may be transplanted that we know of, except the Poppy and Lupin, and these we believe to be impossible; they must therefore be sown where they are to blow.

The *Convolvulus minor*, with its beautiful azure, open to the morning and closing with advancing day, penetrates deeply, and cannot easily be moved, and it should be done when quite young. Many other flowers, which have long naked roots, should also be moved when young. Sow *Mignonette* near your house, under the windows, anywhere and everywhere, wherever you can constantly enjoy its delightful sweets: it is most fragrant in spring and autumn, and continues till quite cold weather. The *Balsam*, vulgarly called *lady's slipper*, is greatly neglected and undervalued. With good seed, rich soil, and frequent waterings, it will attain a circumference of from ten to fifteen feet; and its clear amber stem, and endless profusion of large and variegated hyacinthine blossoms, render it one of the most elegant of all the annuals. Soak *Cypress Vine* seed, twelve hours, and plant it about the middle of May: when in a mass, with its graceful and feathery foliage, and its transparent and brilliant crimson flowers, it is beautiful. The poor despised *Morning Glory*, when trained to strings six inches apart, along fences and over out-houses, or to poles, presents every morning till the frost destroys it, a scene of splendour unequalled by any other flower. Plant vines and creepers where they are to remain.

By sowing in drills the weeds can be easily kept down, the plants thinned, and the transplanting performed with greater certainty. Assortments of 100 variety of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds, for \$5 00
Do 50 do do 2 50

[From the *Southern Agriculturist*.]
CULTIVATION OF THE SWEET POTATO.

JOHN'S ISLAND, Feb. 22, 1836.

SIR—Sweet potatoes constitute so important a branch of our provision crop, that I cheerfully comply with your request, for such information as I might possess as to the mode of cultivating them; and with that view proceed to state some facts which have come within my own observation and experience.

I have frequently heard the opinion expressed by planters, that land may be too rich to produce potatoes; but my own experience has been the reverse. With me, the richer the land, the greater the product. The error, as I consider it, has arisen from gathering the crop on the richest land first, whereas, it should remain for the last. Potatoes in land moderately manured, will arrive at maturity before those produced on very rich land; but the latter, when matured, will be much more abundant. I noticed this difference about 25 years ago. On the 10th of August, I caused part of a row to be dug in land that had been very highly manured by cow-penning. The vines were very luxuriant, and I found the young potatoes very numerous; but few of them were as large as a man's finger. At the same time I tried a row in a weaker spot, where the beds had been trenched, and manured in the trench with compost from pens, and the potatoes laid on the surface. Here the potatoes were large, but yielded only about one bushel to the row. Early in the following November, the remainder of the row that had been first tried in August, was dug in my presence, when it yielded four stick baskets, heaped up, of very large potatoes, and one of smaller ones. On making a fair calculation, based on the produce of the row thus measured, the produce of the whole acre was estimated at 240 bushels. Many of these potatoes were too large for the depth of mellow earth, and their tops, in consequence, projected out of the beds. They were of the kind having red skins, with yellow hearts, and the land on which they grew was prepared and attended with the hoe in the usual way.

The following memorandum, made on the 6th December, 1823, are extracted from my plantation book.

"In the month of March I prepared 4½ acres of old field, flat, heavy, loamy land, for sweet potatoes, in the following manner. The beds were tracked off five feet apart, with a bull-tongue plough, and listed with the hoe. The space between, was then broken up with the eagle-plough. About three-quarters of an acre of the ground had been recently manured by sheep and cattle penned on it, and was supposed to be sufficiently rich. Two and three-quarters of an acre were manured with a compost of broom-grass, dry marsh and animal manure, trodden together in my winter pens; and the remaining acre, with dry pine trash simply—both of these kinds of manure were deposited in the proportion of one cart load to each row, and were afterwards spread over the listing. I then had the listing trenched down to the general level of the land, and whole seed-potatoes laid lengthwise in the trench, about six inches apart. Over these, successive layers of earth were thrown by the dog-plough, from each side of the listing alternately, until the alleys

were entirely furrowed up. The clods of earth were then broken, and the beds finished off with the hoe, the seeds being buried, by this process, five or six inches deep.

On the 6th of December, a month after the vines had been killed by frost, I gathered in the potatoes from one acre of the above described land, (the rest having been previously consumed as provisions for my people and stock.)

When ½ an acre of leather coats yielded	185 bushels.
½ acre of yams,	72 "
½ acre of red skinned with yellow hearts,	198 "
Total,	395 "

From this it appeared that the yellow hearts yielded at the rate of 554 bushels per acre; the yams 288 bushels, and the leather coats 370 bushels. But such a number of leather coats, of the largest size, were found rotten, when turned out of the earth, as to induce the belief that the product from them was the greatest. The land on which they grew was manured with the compost mentioned above. The yellow hearts were manured with pine trash only. The yams grew in cow-penned land. None of the latter, and but few of the former were found rotten."

I have found it advantageous to plant potatoes in trenches, made on the listing, as above described, covering the seed to about the depth of three inches at first, and hauling up, at each working, as much earth as is necessary to smother the grass while young, thus adding gradually to the size and height of the bed. Care should be taken, however, to keep the shoots supported in an erect position, by the earth thus drawn up, until the bed has attained the usual size, when they may be left to run at large. If managed in this way, the mother potato, when dug, will be found at the depth of nine or ten inches, not enlarged, (as is the case when planted shallow), and its progeny produced between itself and the surface of the bed, on offsets at every point, of the long stem. I have counted upwards of twenty potatoes attached to a single stem. The potatoes cultivated in this way are assimilated to early slips, produced from vines, and may be kept sound for nearly as long a time.

The product from large seed is earlier, and of a greater size than from small seed. In planting the yellow hearts, if cut, only the stem ends should be used, as the other part very seldom sprouts. I prefer to plant all sweet potatoes whole, but in that case, they must be managed as above. If planted shallow in a large bed, the mother potato will grow large, and produce an abundance of early vines, but few new potatoes.

With respect to slips, I have found the following plan best. Cut the earliest vines when between eight and twelve inches long, and lay the cuttings two inches apart, in deep chops made across the beds about one foot apart, placing three or four cuttings in each chop, and covering them up for three-fourths of their lengths. The beds should be shallow at first, and afterwards enlarged by the successive haulings of earth necessary to destroy the grass.

Vines cut off close to the main stem, have ma-

my short joints, and will produce early and abundantly. When they have been allowed to grow long before being severed from the stem, it will not do to cut them into pieces for planting. They must then be planted in the usual way, that is, by being laid lengthwise along the top of the beds, and covered at intervals with small hills of earth.*

In comparing the different kinds of potatoes, I have come to the following results:—

The leather coats are the earliest in maturing, and produce abundantly, but do not keep well.

The red skinned with white heart, are next early; they do not produce as well as the former, but keep better, and are more hardy, producing sooner, and resisting cold in the ground better.

The red skinned with yellow hearts mature almost as early as the red with white hearts, and keep better; they are equally productive with the leather coats, perhaps more so.

The yams keep best of all the kinds I have tried; and produce well, but not so abundantly as the leather coats and yellow hearts.

The Spanish are finely tasted, but with me a scanty bearer. I seldom plant them.

Much of what I have said, though, perhaps superfluous to many planters, may be useful to others. If you suppose that the whole, or any part of this communication, will promote the laudable objects of your periodical, you are at liberty to make use of it for that purpose.

I remain, with respect, your ob't, serv't,

KINSEY BURDEN.

* In gathering the crop of slip potatoes, after cutting off the vine, with the hoe, throw off one furrow from each side of the bed, with the dagon, eagle, or shovel-plough, instead of the hoe; and much of the labor will be saved: but care should be taken not to permit the plough to pass into any spots of land infested with nut or wire grass, or it will spread those pests of the field.

Much time and labor may also be saved by carting, instead of carrying on the head to the cellar. The bottom of the carts should be covered with vines, and the whole load must slide out together.

Directions for the cultivation of the Tuberose.—About the end of April or the beginning of May, plant the Tuberose in deep light soil, made rich by mixing well a good supply of manure two years old, with the earth, or by turning down some grass sod under the foot. Black earth from the woods, produced by decayed leaves, answers well. Plant the bulbs, after taking off the offsets, and cover the crown about an inch and a half. When they shoot up their stems, give them neat green painted rods for their support. The Tuberose has been long and highly esteemed for its powerfully odoriferous qualities. The flowers are of the purest white, and the stem grows from three to five feet high.

Take up the root in the early part of November, let it lie a few days to dry, then put it away in a situation free from damp, and where it will not freeze.

Mr. George C. Barrett, the patriotic publisher of the New England Farmer, died on Sunday, the 30th inst.

PROFESSOR DUCATEL'S REPORT.

(Continued.)

SEC. IV. On the Discovery of Green Sand or "Jersey Marl" in Maryland.

It has already been stated that green sand, or, as it is sometimes called, "Jersey marl," from the circumstance of its having been first applied as marl in New Jersey, occurs in Maryland. The region of country, comprising the geological formation of which this sand forms a member, embraces, so far as opportunities have been had of tracing it, the lower portions of Cecil county, together with nearly the whole of Kent county, on the Eastern Shore, and, crossing the Chesapeake bay, makes its appearance along the Severn, on the Western Shore. The mineralogical characters of the formation designated as the *Ferruginous sand formation*, are very variable, consisting of local and circumscribed deposits of clay, sand, and gravel, most of them highly ferruginous, and varying in color from deep red, yellow, gray and green, to black and bluish black. Among these deposits two of them, for present purposes, merit especial attention—that already referred to as the *green sand*, and another which may be designated as a *micaceous black sand*.

The green sand of Maryland, when pure, may be described as a friable aggregate, with particles of a green color of various shades, yielding readily under the pressure of a knife blade—leaving a distinct and permanent green trace upon paper—forming a paste with water, to which they impart their color, and communicate a peculiar odor, and are essentially composed of silica, alumine, potash, and oxide of iron, the quantity of potash varying from three to ten per cent.

This green sand form occasionally extensive beds unmixed with any other mineral substance, but containing fossils; or is mixed in various proportions with the ordinary sands and clays belonging to the formation in which it occurs, and is likewise disseminated through the clays and marls of a more recent period. Its analogue in Jersey has been long and largely employed as an agricultural resource, the fertilizing quality which it eminently possesses being doubtless due to the notable proportion of potash that enters into its composition. That it can be employed in Maryland with equal benefits, there is no room to doubt; so that it becomes a matter of importance to establish its relative value, compared with some known article whose value is acknowledged by all agriculturists, and, when unspent, owe their properties in a great measure, if not solely, to the presence of the same ingredient—namely, potash.

The quantity of saline ingredients contained in ashes, of which carbonate of potash is the chief, varies considerably, according to the species of wood or plant that has been burnt, and from other causes; but generally, that obtained by the farmer in his household, if unleached, may be said to contain scarcely more than ten per cent. of carbonate of potash. If leached for domestic uses, the quantity may have been reduced to three per cent. On the other hand, the ashes obtained from the soap boilers contain no potash at all, being nothing more than a very impure carbonate of lime.

If it be admitted that unspent ashes owe their fertilizing quality to the presence of carbonate of potash, there is reason to believe that the green sand will prove equally serviceable in proportion to the quantity of potash which it may contain, and its value may be estimated by ascertaining the relative proportion of this ingredient compared with that contained in ashes. With ashes obtained from the soap-boilers it is not comparable, these being, as already stated, nothing more than an impure carbonate of lime. Now, although it is not seen by what direct agency the potash comes to be separated from the other ingredients with which it is associated, there is reason to believe that it is eliminated, either by a natural decomposition, as in some well known minerals supposed to be peculiarly liable to disintegration from its presence, or by a more obscure, but at the same time more effective, process carried on in the organic laboratory of the living plant. If the potash be conceived to have been liberated, as is possible, before its absorption by the plant, it becomes doubtless immediately carbonated, passing thus into the same chemical condition as it exists in ashes, and, in this case, a pure green sand will afford more carbonate of potash than any of the ordinary ashes. On the supposition, then, that these owe their fertilizing quality to this salt, it may be concluded that pure green sand, containing, as it very generally does, ten per cent. of potash, is at least equal in value to unleached ashes as a manure.

The intelligent editor of the Farmers' Register, appears inclined to ascribe the fertilizing properties of green sand, or 'Jersey Marl,' to the presence of gypsum, or sulphate of lime: but the material described above contains none; nor are any of its constituents convertible into this substance. Not the slightest trace of sulphate of lime was discovered in the heaps of marl extracted from the pits of New Jersey, and examined in a number of localities; and Professor Rogers states that this mineral was seen by him only in one locality, at which the crystals were so minute and few in number as to require the use of a microscope to be discerned. The error appears to arise from confounding the pure green sand with another arenaceous deposit of the same formation, that will be more particularly described presently, enclosing particles of green sand, but characterized by the presence of sulphuret of iron, and in which crystals of sulphate of lime are not unfrequently found.

The experience of thirty years has demonstrated to the farmers of New Jersey, that green sand is both an efficient and permanent manure. Its discovery in Maryland cannot fail to prove equally serviceable to the agricultural interest of this State; but in order to derive full benefit from it, experiments must be made, not to establish its efficacy, for that cannot be doubted, but to ascertain the extent to which it may be employed, according to the nature and condition of the soil. In the absence of positive results, the safest course is probably to use it in moderate quantity; though nothing is apprehended in applying it to any kind of soil, in the proportion of from five to twenty loads of twenty bushels to the acre, as in New Jersey, where it is delivered at the pits for thirty-seven and a half cents a load, and is not

unfrequently hauled to the distance of twenty miles.

The most interesting deposit of green sand hitherto examined in Maryland, occurs on the farm of Mr. Charles Thomas, at the head of the Sassafras, in Kent county. It extends along the banks of the river, in a most convenient situation for transportation by water, and although covered by a thick stratum of ferruginous sand, it is quite accessible in the ravines that intersect the banks, appearing also at the foot of the hills that spur into the river. In one spot the sand is filled with fragments of fossil shells, (*Terebratula*), by which its value as marl will be found doubtless greatly enhanced. There is reason to believe that, in the hands of its intelligent proprietor, this deposit will not remain neglected; its contents have, indeed, been used already on a small scale, with the promise of the best effects. A similar deposit occurs on the opposite side of the river, in Cecil county.

It was thought advisable to obtain specimens of the green sand from the locality just referred to, for distribution among the farmers of Kent county; directing, at the same time, their attention to those spots where it was found to make its appearance, with the most favorable indications of its occurrence in a sufficiently pure state. This measure, with the assistance of some of the most enterprising and intelligent inhabitants of the county, has been attended with some advantages, by instituting researches among those interested in the discovery, and thus preparing the way for the more thorough examination which it is proposed to make during the ensuing season of this interesting portion of the state.

Another deposit, contemporaneous, it is believed, with the ferruginous sand formation, has been designated as a *micaceous black sand*. Its general characters are the following:—Viewed in a mass, it presents the appearance of a bank of bluish black clay, somewhat plastic, and leaving a glossy appearance under the spade; but when exposed to the air it crumbles into a grayish black sand, with minute and numerous spangles of mica, and enclosing particles of green sand. It is readily diffusible in water, in which it remains suspended for some time, imparting to it a bluish black color, and emitting a decided odour of gunpowder. When spread out, and after exposure to the atmosphere for some days, it here and there exhibits an efflorescence of the sulphate of iron, arising from the decomposition of nodules of *sulphuret of iron*, which it very generally contains. Crystals and spiculae of sulphate of lime are also not unfrequently seen, or may be detected by a closer examination. In most locations, impressions only of fossil shells are observed, but in others the fossils themselves occur, though rarely, in a good state of preservation. The best preserved fossil obtained from a deposit of this sand, not yet visited, but of which samples were forwarded, is the *ostrea falcata*. In one locality, at the head of Churn creek, Kent county, the bed having been penetrated into for several feet, was found to contain numerous fossils, consisting of a species of *Turritella*, the *Cucullea vulgaris* of Dr. Morton, claws of crustacea, teeth of a saurian animal, fish bones, wood perforated by marine insects, &c. At another spot on the bay side of the same county, at Fairlee, a bed of this sand

presents itself under interesting circumstances; it forms, as it were, a wave, extending about one hundred yards along the bank, contains nodules of pyrites, particles of green sand and spiculae of selenite, and is overlaid by a deposit of gravel enclosing large boulders of primary rocks, mostly hornblend and quartz rock. But a more particular geological account of this deposit is deferred for another occasion.

A closer examination of this micaceous black sand shows it to be constituted principally of a fine siliceous sand, the grains of which are nearly transparent or colorless, small spangles of silvery mica uniformly disseminated, grains of green sand, and finely divided earthy matter—its black color appears to be due to the presence of carbonaceous matter. Fragments of very thin shells, and what would seem to be the tendrils of roots matted together, are also discernible. Sulphates of iron and alum exist already formed in the sand, and may be dissolved out of it by water, which likewise takes up a vegetable extractive matter. Treated with alcohol, a small portion of a resinous substance is separated that may be precipitated by water. A more satisfactory opinion of the true nature of this sand will, however, be formed by a reference to the following elaborate analysis of it, as furnished at the request of the undersigned by Mr. P. T. Tyson.

Analysis of the micaceous black sand, associated with the green sand, in Maryland.

Silica,	65.50
Alumina,	7.75
Protoxide of iron,	11.70
Lime,	1.40
Potassa,	.20
Carbonic acid,	1.10
Sulphuric acid,	2.00
Water and volatile matter,	8.00
Vegetable extractive matter,	a trace
Resinous matter,	a trace

97.65

The view thus afforded of the chemical composition of the material now under examination, leads to the belief that when applied to the soil, such an arrangement of its constituents might be produced as, by the decomposition of the sulphates of iron and alum, and the presence of calcareous matter in the shells which it contains, would give rise to the formation of a sufficient quantity of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, to account for the good effects that have resulted in several instances from its application as a manure. For, supposing its composition to be uniform, the quantity of sulphate of lime that would be formed might be such that thirty-five bushels would contain about the same quantity as one bushel of *ground plaster of paris*, its fertilizing property enhanced moreover by the presence of oxide of iron, potash, and vegetable matter, and as a bushel of plaster of paris is the usual quantity applied, it follows that thirty-five bushels of the *black sand*, being equivalent to one bushel of gypsum, might be expected to produce analogous results. It has at all events been used advantageously as a top-dressing on grass crops, and it has proved injurious when employed largely upon corn lands; so that enough of it is already known, to constitute it an object of interest for those farmers who have it within their reach. In the hope of stimulating

upon which their classification into geological with the nature of the fossils contained in them, them to its employment, *experimentally*, the following localities, where this sand has been observed, or whence specimens have been obtained, including those already named, are now indicated.

The *micaceous black sand* has been observed in place—on the Eastern Shore, at the head of Churn creek, on the farm of Mr. R. Jones, who has used it successfully as a top dressing upon clover, and from whom the information was also obtained, that it had proved destructive to the first crop of corn after a copious application; and at Fairlee, on the farm of Richard Frisby, esq. Specimens have likewise been forwarded from other parts of Kent county, and of Cecil county; but generally accompanied by other parcels, and so indefinitely marked that it might not be advisable to refer to them at present. It may be stated, however, that the banks of the Bohemia river, in Cecil county, will probably afford an abundant supply of this material; to which the attention of landholders in that section of country, as well as to the occurrence of the green sand, is earnestly solicited. On the Western Shore, the micaceous black sand has been discovered at the head of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, and on the borders of Round bay. In Prince George's county, it was found in the vicinity of Nottingham, on the estate of R. W. Bowie, esq. occurring in the deep ravines that intersect the country bordering on the Mattaponi. It contains impressions of shells, and is occasionally covered by a layer of indurated sand with similar impressions. The deposit mentioned in a preceding report, as occurring at Oxen creek, on the Potomac side of Prince George's county, and then designated as *copperas earth*, is now believed to be analogous to those now under consideration; and the same observation applies to the other deposits of this earth that were at the same time indicated as occurring in Charles county. The *micaceous black sand* has also been seen in St. Mary's county, and will be more particularly referred to in the section embracing a geological account of this county.

On the plantation of Col. Wm. D. Merriek, in Charles county, there occurs a black micaceous sand precisely similar, in its mineralogical characters, to that described above. This deposit makes its appearance in several places on the head branches of Pope creek. It contains fossil bones—the vertebrae, and other portions of animals, belonging, it is believed, to the *saurian* family; and in one locality (Mrs. Edelen's plantation) forms a stratum of from eight to ten feet thick, covering a bed of blue shell-marl. At a greater elevation, in the same vicinity, there occurs a bluish-green micaceous sand, with impressions of shells, which seems to occupy a position superincumbent upon the micaceous black sand; and a similar sand has been observed underlying the fossiliferous deposits of St. Mary's county. The geological relation of these arenaceous deposits with the secondary and tertiary formations of the Atlantic coast, has certainly not, as yet, been satisfactorily determined. Whenever such a determination shall be attempted, it will be found necessary, most probably, to attend to their mineralogical characters, as paramount in importance

groups has hitherto, it is thought, been too exclusively based.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

SEA COAL AS A MANURE—GROWING POTATOES, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—Although I am no farmer I feel considerable interest in the improvements of the day. I am sensible that good manure is an essential ingredient in producing vegetation. I have seen many suggestions on making compost manure, in which the object seems to be to obtain the largest quantity without regard to the quality. I have noticed accounts of premiums awarded for making large quantities of compost manure, when from the ingredients used, I was satisfied the quality was indifferent, or of little value. I now wish to enquire through your paper, of the truth of a statement I saw in the Medical and Agricultural Register for February, 1806.—The article is entitled "some Experiments on Sea Coal as a Manure by Thomas Ewell." In page 26, towards the close of the article he says, "Probably the discoveries which have been made, are not as generally known as they should be. It may be owing to this cause—for example, that an ounce of sulphuric acid is not added to every load of manure—which has long since been found in England to render it doubly valuable."

I have no means of knowing what authority Mr. Ewell had for this statement respecting sulphuric acid. I should like to know more about it. If one ounce can produce such an effect in a load of manure, what would be the effect of a larger quantity, &c. I am a friend to experiments properly made. Experience is a good schoolmaster. I have noticed some communications speaking lightly of Barnum's method of raising potatoes, &c. I think highly of Barnum's communication, and esteem it a valuable document. I have fully satisfied myself by experiment.

The last season I raised at the rate of fifteen hundred and ten bushels to the acre on Barnum's principle. I have made a number of experiments on vegetation—perhaps they are not worth mentioning. I will however mention some.

From the proceeds of one seed of a potatoe ball the second year, I now have 24 pounds of handsome potatoes. I have eight different kinds of potatoes—those produced from the seed are different from any others in my possession. The produce of one eye of a potatoe last season was 8 pounds of good sized potatoes. By planting the eyes of large potatoes in rich ground, I raise a large size—I had many that weighed one and a half pound, and one weighed two pounds and ten ounces—(a Quoddy blue)—3 eyes of a potatoe is as much seed as I want in a hill. The same observations respecting manuring and seeding will apply to all other vegetables. But in selecting manure I would prefer one pound of good strong manure to ten pounds of the compost manure which I have seen described.

Respectfully,

HEZEKIAH PRINCE.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1835.

REMARKS.—The experiments of Mr. Prince are very interesting, and we are extremely hap-

py to hear of his success in his labors. The great increase from a single seed of a potatoe ball in so short a time, gives one a pleasing idea of the creative powers, if we may be allowed the expression, of the cultivation of the soil. By submitting the seed to the earth and regulating the process, he is enabled to produce results which instruct, delight and profit. His recommendation in regard to manuring and seeding are worthy of attention. In regard to the Sea Coal, we apprehend that very few, if any, in Maine, have ever used it as a manure, and are therefore unable to answer from experience his queries respecting it.—Ed.

THE COTTON PICKER.

The experiment to be made of Mr. Emmons' invention should be forwarded by every Cotton planter in the State. If this experiment realizes the sanguine expectation of the inventor, and the warm wishes of those who feel for the interest of the South, the benefits that will result will be incalculable; if it fails, no one will lose but the inventor. But according to the description we have had of the machine, it will accomplish its object. In this case will not the cotton growing States be immensely benefited? Certainly they will; because if this machine can pick three-fourths or even one half of the crop, it will save to the planter the manual labor of many of his hands, who can be profitably employed in other pursuits on the plantation. It would enable the planter to plant more corn, and to raise more hogs. It would enable the planter to improve his land by manure. We must bear in mind that as long as Cotton will bear a great price, the culture of corn and small grain will be somewhat neglected. By this neglect, planters are frequently in want of provisions during the summer, which they are obliged to purchase at high prices, and which reduce considerably the profits they make on their cotton. If the experiment with the Cotton Picker succeeds, the planters will be enabled to plant more land in corn and small grain, at least a sufficient quantity to produce their yearly wants. It is then to the interest of the cotton planters to forward the experiment of the Cotton Picker. Besides the advantages just enumerated, we must add another, no less important and desirable. It is that with the Cotton Picker, a large quantity of the cotton can be picked before the rainy season settles in. We all know that the Cotton brought to market before the months of December and January, and after the months of January and February, is of a better quality than when picked in December and January.—As the picking with the machine of Mr. Emmons would be most expeditious, all the cotton opened before the rainy season could be picked and sent to market. We beg leave to call the attention of our planters to the subject of these remarks; and we doubt not that they will agree with us in the importance to the South, of the machine invented by Mr. Emmons.

Georgia Constitutionalist.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

HOOKS IN HORSES.

Sir:—Although the best writers on the veterinary art do not recognize such a disease in the

horse, your subscriber from Appling, in Georgia, and Commodore Porter from Constantinople, each relates the almost instantaneous relief afforded to their sick horses, by the very common operation of cutting off part of the third eyelid; the one calling it, according to the Asiatic nomenclature, *bone eye*, the other, to the vernacular, *hooks*.

These gentlemen, like many other persons, were deceived, and made to mistake the effect of cold, or some other inflammatory state of the patient for a disease of itself—nothing is more common. I myself, recollect five cases of tetanus which occurred in the summer of 1820, not one of which but would have been called a case of hooks by the advocates of that doctrine. The first was that of a gelding in my own yard, attended by the veterinary surgeon, Dr. Carver.—A negro who was in the habit of cutting off the hooks, was anxious to perform the operation. I did not consent; the horse died of violent spasms.

The second was that of a stallion, belonging to Dr. Joseph Glover. Dr. Carver attended it, and performed the operation for the hooks—the patient was cured.

The third was that of a gelding, the property of Col. Bryan. Dr. Carver attended this last case, and performed the operation; the patient died.

The fourth was that of a small mare, opposite to my residence; the operation for the hooks was performed in a very early stage of the disorder; this case terminated fatally.

The fifth was that of a stallion of value, the property of the late Maj. Manigault, whose tetanus was produced by the puncture of a nail in the foot; it was treated by an eminent surgeon, who exhibited opium in large doses, and saved the life of the horse. I saw the case, and assert that no hooks-doctor would have left this horse's eyes untouched. Thus out of three cases in which the operation was performed—one was saved—and out of the two where no operation, one was also saved.

For better information on this subject, I quote from the *Preliminary Treatise to the Library of Useful Knowledge*, published in London, under the superintendence of Lord Brougham and others, the most scientific persons in Great Britain. The Treatise is on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, and attributed to the pen of Lord Brougham.

After having described the eye of the bird, the author says, at (p. 30) "A third eyelid of the same kind is found in the horse, and called the *haw*; it is moistened with a pulpy substance, (or mucilage) to take hold of the dust on the eyeball, and wipe it clean off, so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing upon it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture. The swift motion of the haw is given to it by a grisly elastic substance placed between the eyeball and the socket, and striking obliquely, so as to drive out the haw with great velocity over the eye, and let it come back as quickly. Ignorant persons when this haw is inflamed from cold and swells, so as to appear, which it never does in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection, and cut it off; so nearly does ignorance produce the same mischief as cruelty! They might as well cut off the pupil of the eye, taking it for a black spot."

I should be glad if any thing I could say through the medium of your useful work, could prevent in any instance, those two very common, very cruel, and unnecessary operations on the horse—I mean cutting for the *hooks* and burning out the *lampus*.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Charleston Nov. 1895.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.		
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	8 00	8 75
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	73	74
White,.....	"	68	69
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.		
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	18	18½
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 37	
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	6 87	7 12
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 87	
" wagon price,.....	"	6 75	
City Mills, extra,.....	"		7 00
Do.	"	6 87	
Susquehanna,.....	"		
Rye,.....	"		
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 50	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 25	
Timothy (herds of the north)	"		
Orchard,.....	"	none	
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		
Herds, or red top,.....	"		
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	18 00	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	9 00	9 25
Slaughtered,.....	"		
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	18	
second,.....	"	16	
refuse,.....	"	14	
LIME,.....	bushel.	33	35
MOSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"		
OATS,.....	"	45	47
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"		
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.		5 50
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAGS,.....	pound.	8	4
RTE,.....	bushel.	90	92
Susquehanna,.....	"	92	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....	"		9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
" for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,...	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,...	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 50	1 60
Red,.....	"	1 40	1 48
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	37	37½
" in hhds,.....	"	36	
" wagon price,.....	"	33	33½
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, ..	100 lbs	2 75	
To Wheeling,.....	"	3 00	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	55 to 68 30	32
Full Merino,.....	"	48 55 28	30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45 48 26	28
One half do.....	"	40 45 24	26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40 22	24
Pulled,.....	"	38 40 23	24

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....par
Branch at Baltimore,.....do
Other Branches,.....do

MARYLAND.

Banks in Baltimore,.....par
Hagerstown,.....do
Frederick,.....do
Westminster,.....do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do
Do. payable at Easton,....do
Salisbury,.....5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,.....do
Millington,.....do

DISTRICT.

Washington,.....Banks, }
Georgetown, }
Alexandria, }

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia,.....do
Chambersburg,.....do
Gettysburg,.....do
Pittsburg,.....do
York,.....do
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1½a2
Delaware [under \$5].....3a4
Do. [over 5].....1a2
Michigan Banks,.....5a
Canadian do.....5a

VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virginia 1½a2
Bank of Virginia,.....do
Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Petersburg,.....do
Norfolk,.....do
Winchester,.....do
Lynchburg,.....do
Danville,.....do
Bank of the Valley,.....do
Branch at Romney,.....1
Do. Charlestown,.....do
Do. Leesburg,.....do
Wheeling Banks,.....1½a2
Ohio Banks, generally 2½a3
New Jersey Banks gen. 1½a2
New York City,.....do
New York State,.....2½a3
Massachusetts,.....2a2½
Connecticut,.....2a2½
New Hampshire,.....2a2½
Maine,.....2a2½
Rhode Island,.....2a2½
North Carolina,.....2½a3
South Carolina,.....2½a3
Georgia,.....3a3½
New Orleans,.....4

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	15	17
Shoulders,.....do.....	"	12	
Middlings,.....do.....	"	13	14
Assorted, country,.....	"		13½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,.....	"	20	22
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 68	1 75
CHOP RYE,.....	"		1 87
EGGS,.....	dozen.		12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, ..	barrel.		
No. 2,.....	"	3 75	4 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"		
Mackerel, No. 2, 8 25a8 50; No.3	"	6 25	6 50
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	14	

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreth's grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

March 29

ew

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

MR. POWEL'S entire stock of high bred Improved Durham Short Horns, imported or bred by him, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY the 23d of April next, at nine o'clock, A. M. at Powelton, on the Schuylkill opposite to Philadelphia.

Among them are—Ten young Bulls and nine Heifers, principally derived from animals, selected by Mr. Powel in England, in 1831. But one sale having been made for the last two years, the cattle having been reserved for the present sale. mh 29 4t

WM. HUGHES.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1

ROBT. SINCLAIR.

WRITING!!

LADIES and Gentlemen residing in the country, and who may be desirous of improving their hand writing in a short time, are informed that on their visiting Baltimore, if they will call at Mr. Needham's WRITING ACADEMY, No. 146, Market street, between the Museum and St. Paul's street, they can have their writing changed from an awkward, cramped and illegible scrawl, to a beautiful, expeditious and uniform mercantile or a pistolary hand in the short space of a few hours for the trifling sum of five dollars. Mr. N. promises to do more in the short time above specified towards eradicating vicious habits than by the ordinary method can be done in twelve years, or forfeit the sum of \$5. The following is a testimonial from several of his pupils in Baltimore:

We the undersigned Pupils of Mr. NEEDHAM, (Merchants and Residents of Baltimore) take this method of publicly expressing our perfect satisfaction of the improvement already made in our Writing, and pronounce him to be equal, if not superior in talents as a Teacher of Penmanship to any one with whom we are acquainted:

Messrs.—James M. Riley—Charles Kettlewell, Jr.—Edward Lea—Joseph Price—George Thompson—Francis Fairbairn—James Somervell—R. S. Harlan—E. Cook, Jr.—John Thomas Wood—James Lord—Thomas R. Brice—William Cooper—Jacob Burnett—Edward Bolton—George Russell—Misses—Mary Ann Power—Margaret Ross—Georgiana Tilghman—and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Stetson.

March 29

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer & Gardener has for sale the beautiful Improved Durham short-horn bull BOS, deliverable in Baltimore, as soon as the navigation between this and the Hudson river is free of ice. He is of good size, was 4 years old last August; his pedigree which will be well authenticated, is as follows:

"His sire Wye Champion; his dam Brinda. Wye Champion was bred by Governor Lloyd, at his Wye-house farm, Md. His sire Champion, his dam Shepherdess. Champion and Shepherdess were imported from England, by Mr. Skinner, former editor of the American Farmer, and by him sold to Gov. Lloyd. They were considered so great an acquisition to the country, that Congress remitted the duties on them; and their pedigree are recorded on the last page of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Gov. Lloyd after keeping them several years sold them to J. H. Powel, Esq. They were bred by Mr. Champion, a celebrated breeder in England. Champion was by Warrior, dam by Mr. Conte's Palm Flower, g. d. by Driffield—g. g. d. by Charge's bull of Newton: Shepherdess was got by Magnet, dam by Prince; g. d. by the Duke of Leeds' bull Magnet, who was got by Warrior, dam Magdeline. Warrior was got by R. Colling's Wellington. Wellington by Comet, dam Wildair. See proceedings of Agricultural Society of Maryland, respecting them in 4th volume American Farmer p. 114.

Brinda was bred by Mr. James Cox, of Pennsylvania. Her sire was Chester, dam, Corinna. Corinna was got by Bishop, dam, Cora. Chester got by Blythe. Blythe out of Champion and Shepherdess. Flora was imported at the same time with Champion and Shepherdess. Blythe the last season Mr. Cox had him, went to 95 cows at \$5 each, and sold at the end of the season for \$500. His price is \$225.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid. march 1

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Notices—as to the time of transplanting and grafting trees—of a stone saw mill—value of clover as a fertilizer—of a mowing machine—advice to plant grape vines and cuttings—description and measurement of the mammoth bull Emperor—cultivation of beans—directions for the management of Flower Seeds—communication on the culture of the Sweet Potato—directions for cultivating the tuberose—death of Geo. C. Barrett—continuation of Professor Ducatel's report—sea coal as a manure, and the mode of growing potatoes—account of the cotton picker—books in horses—prices current, advertisements, &c.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

GREAT SALE OF STOCK BY AUCTION.

MR. JOHN BARNEY, formerly of Port Penn, Delaware, having given up his establishment at that place, intends selling all his stock thereon, remaining unsold, at public auction, on **TUESDAY THE 5th OF APRIL, NEXT.** They consist of

First, upwards of 50 **GENUINE BAKEWELL SHEEP.** It has been the peculiar pride of Mr. Barney, for about thirty years to rear this animal in its greatest purity and perfection, and the unexampled success he has met with in securing the best prices in every market within his reach, is perhaps, the best evidence which could be asked to attest its superiority. The BAKWELL sheep are so well known, and so universally admired for their length and quantity of fleeces, and delicious quality of mutton, that it is superfluous to dwell upon their high claims to popular favor, and the confidence of judges. In the prosecution of this, his favorite pursuit, Mr. Barney has spared no pains nor money to effectuate his object.—Regularly every two years he has imported a BAKWELL Buck from England, which have always been selected by a confidential friend and competent judge. From one of those Bucks thus imported, we have a sample of wool nearly two ve inches in length, and which Buck is the sire of a part of his present flock, having sold him last summer for \$200 to General Garrard of Kentucky. Among the sheep which Mr. Barney will offer for sale on the 5th proximo, is an **IMPORTED BAKEWELL BUCK**, an animal which, when we saw him in October last, looked at a distance like a barrel enveloped in wool. In size, weight of fleeces and beauty of form, he is equal to any thing of the kind we have ever seen.

Secondly. There are between 50 and 60 **MILCH COWS** and **HELPERS**; most of which are of his own raising, and have had the advantage of his judgment in breeding. His object so far as the cow-kind are concerned, has always been to rear **DEEP MILKERS** with carcasses that would command a good price when cast off for slaughter. Among his present lot of cows, there are some that yield **FIFTEEN to TWENTY**, and in one instance, **TWENTY-SIX** quarts a day. These cows are judicious crosses of the Durham, Devon, Simms' and Girard breeds, all of imported origin and excellent families. The fame of the Durham cows for yielding full supplies of milk are too well known to need a remark; nor is the Simms' breed without high claims to pre-eminence as great milkers.—Many of the cows have calves and others are in calf, most of them by a Durham bull of pure strain.

Besides these, there are several pair of **EASTERN WORK OXEN**, first rate and large size; two good **BREEDING MARES** in foal; several **COLTS** from 1 to 2 years old, and very promising; a number of **BREEDING SOWS** and **PIGS**. A Family Dearborn Wagen, gig, wagons, carts, ploughs and harrows.

ALSO

A fine thrashing machine of 4 horse-power, house-hold furniture, kitchen do., corn, wheat and rye by the bushel, and a crop of rye in the ground.

Terms made known at sale.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener will attend the sale if encouragement offers, and will be happy to receive orders to purchase for any gentleman who may desire his agency.

March 22

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POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels seed potato oats—a choice article—for sale by **JAMES MOORE**, Light, near Pratt st.

Mh 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository.

500,000 SILKWORM EGGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale 500,000 Silkworm Eggs low to close sales.

JAMES MOORE,

Agricultural Repository, Light, near Pratt st.

March 22.

GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed. This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near

Feb 9

Pratt street.



FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of **GARDEN and RARE FIELDSEEDS**, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the *Clairmont Seed Gardens*, near this city. Seeds which are found necessary to import are principally from the south of Europe, where they become so well matured, that their vitality is preserved much longer than those obtained from the humid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of *Cabbages, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, &c.*, none are retained but such as are known to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are 250 bushels *Garden Peas* of various sorts. 95 bushels *Dwarf and Pole Beans*.

2000 lbs. *Cabbage Seeds*. About 35 fine sorts, among which are the *Scotch Early York, London Battersea, Flat Dutch, Globe Swoy, Early Harvest, &c.*

150 lbs. *Cucumber seed*, about 12 sorts, among which are *Keene's Long Green, Long Green Turkey, &c.*

1800 lbs. *Radish seeds*—principally of *Short top Scarlet, Yellow and Red Turnip*.

300 lbs. *Beet and Mangel wurzel seed*.

50 lbs. *Green Curled Borecole*, or *Scotch Kale*, purple curled—blue curled, &c.

35 lbs. *Cauliflower and Broccoli*—best European sorts.

200 lbs. *Carrot seed*—for garden and field.

75 lbs. *Lettuce seed*—the curled *Silecia*, large white or *Lazy, brown Dutch and Malta*, are best sorts, the latter particularly fine for forcing.

270 lbs. *Onion seed*—several French and American sorts.

Also—*Tart Rhubarb seed, Tomato, Egg plant, Squash, Black and Orange Salsify, Spinach, Peppers, Ockra, Flag Leek, Cress, Celery, Endive, &c.*

FIELD SEED.

60 bush. *English and Italian Rye grass seed*.

50 do *Green Sward grass*, for yards, &c.

1,200 lbs. *Scarlet Trefail or clover, Trifolium incarnatum*.

800 lbs. *Lucerne or French clover*.

50 bush. *English and Poland oats*.

250 lbs. *Skinless or Huskless oats*—new—great product.

150 bush. best *English and American Early Potatoes*.

100 lbs. *Gama Grass seed*—this grass bears cutting over 15 days, and of course the product is immense.

50 bush. *White and Yellow Field corn*.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. Seedsman,
Light st. near Pratt.

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.*, at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository*, Light near Pratt street, Baltimore, a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the culture of the *Mulberry*, the feeding of the *Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dyeing of the *Silk*. In fine, it is a perfect *Manual*, and comprises every department of the business.

The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this *Manual*, that largely upwards of \$500 may be netted from an acre in the *Culture*; and it is a singular fact connected with the *Mulberry* as adapted to the making of *Silk*, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

Liberal discounts made to the trade.

RUFFLE OATS,

FOR seed, may be had at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository*, Light street, Baltimore, by application to

Mh 22

JAMES MOORE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of *Sinclair & Moore*, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the *Maryland Agricultural Repository*, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of **PLOUGHS** of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also *Hill side* and *double mould board ploughs*.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: *Harrows* of different shapes and sizes.

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price \$20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from \$15 to \$30. Improved *Wheat Fans*, of different sizes.

Cylindrical *Straw cutters*, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, \$75—extra knives per set \$6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power \$45—extra knives \$5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements \$30—extra knives, \$3 per set. Common *dutch straw cutters* from \$5 to \$7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as *spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes* in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted. Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c. Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an *Iron Foundry* attached to this establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c. can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of *Ruffle oats*,—Buckwheat, Millet, Potato Oats, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

March 5th.

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* has for sale two most beautiful *Devonshire Bulls*, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred *Durham* bull and a pure *Devon* cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All letters to the editor upon the subject must be post paid.

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A GARDENER.

A person possessing a general knowledge of gardening in all its branches, and of farming, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. He can give the best recommendation as to character and capacity.—Address applications to *W. B.* through the editor of this paper. All applications by letter to be post paid.

mar 8

A BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

A SUBSCRIBER in Virginia writes to us as follows:

"I have a considerable stock of *Blood Horses* on hand, which would allow me to spare a *Brood Mare*, by the celebrated *Contention*. Should any gentleman wish to breed from any of the imported or other horses in the south, it would afford a fine opportunity to purchase her and have her served before taking her to the north. She is young, has brought two colts, and can be accompanied by well authenticated testimonials of pedigree, as her sire is well known, and her dam was once owned by *Col. Wm. R. Johnson*."

Any person desirous of purchasing a *Brood Mare* of the above description, can be supplied by addressing a letter to the Editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*—post paid.

Feb. 16.

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